Match each example with the correct term.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | the number of bears born this year is equal to the number that died | a. | population |
| 2. | all the Florida panthers in the Everglades | b. | dispersion |
| 3. | There are 3 wolves per square mile in Yellowstone National Park | c. | reproductive potential |
| 4. | Snakes are randomly distributed throughout the forest | d. | density |
| 5. | Rabbits can produce more babies per year than a cougar | e. | growth rate |

Match each example with the correct type of population regulation.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | lions preying on gazelles | a. | density dependent |
| 2. | dutch elm disease killing off elm trees | b. | density independent |
| 3. | a forest fire |  |  |
| 4. | an acorn shortage for squirrels |  |  |
| 5. | a blizzard |  |  |

Listed below are the 5 statements about populations. Choose the term listed in parentheses that will correctly complete the sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | Even, clumped, and random are ways of describing population (**density, dispersion**). |
| 2. | (**Carrying capacity, exponential growth**) is determined by the supply of the most limiting resource. |
| 3. | When rabbits were introduced to Australia, they had no predators and plenty of food. Therefore, they experienced (**linear, exponential**) growth. |
| 4. | Organisms such as mice and bacteria have (**high, low**) reproductive potential. |
| 5. | If 400 coyotes are born and 300 die, the population has a (**positive, negative**) growth rate. |

Listed below are the 5 statements about populations. Choose the term listed in parentheses that will correctly complete the sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | A flea on a dog is an example of (**predation, parasitism**). |
| 2. | A pollinator and a plant, such as the Yucca moth and Yucca plant, have a (**mutualistic, commensalistic**) relationship. |
| 3. | An interaction in which both organisms are negatively affected is (**predation, competition**). |
| 4. | An organism’s home, essential resources, and interactions with other species are its (**habitat, niche**). |
| 5. | An owl eats mice at night and a hawk eats them during the day. Therefore, they are (**indirect, direct**) competitors. |

Pick any three of the following terms and give one example of each:

1. Competition
2. Parasitism
3. Predation
4. Mutualism
5. Commensalism